

Fig. 6. Head and anterior region of *Dasybranchus caducus*, Grube, the prostomium being withdrawn. Enlarged under a lens.

Fig. 7. Segments from the middle of the body of the foregoing showing the branchiæ. Similarly enlarged.

Fig. 8. Bristle from the anterior region of the same. \times Zeiss oc. 2, obj. D.

Fig. 9. Hook of the foregoing. \times Zeiss oc. 4, obj. F.

XII.—A new Elephant Shrew from the Island of Zanzibar.

By GUY DOLLMAN.

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Rhynchocyon adersi, sp. n.

Closely allied to *Rhynchocyon petersi*, Boc., but considerably darker in colour, especially on the anterior part of the body.

Size of body much as in *petersi*. General colour of upper surface conspicuously different from that of *petersi*; snout rufous, the colour deepening on the sides of the face and forehead to a maroon tint. Crest on head deep chocolate-maroon, this colour extending back down the mid line to join with the black of the hind-quarters; shoulders and anterior portion of flanks dark maroon. Hind-quarters and posterior back deep black, the black wash extending considerably further forwards on the flanks than in *petersi*, giving the whole animal a much darker and more sombre appearance. Backs of hands and feet rufous orange; metatarsal area tinted with dark brownish black. Ventral surface of body darker than in *petersi*, the general rufous tint deeper and less orange. Tail similar in length but with a much shorter white area at the tip, measuring only some 48 mm. in length, while in the type specimen of *petersi* this white area is fully 60 mm. long. General colour of dorsal surface of tail rufous orange, considerably darker than in *petersi* and without such a well-marked dark dorsal line on the basal portion.

Skull like that of *petersi* in general form.

Dimensions of the type (measured from dry skin):—

Head and body 300 mm.; tail 240; hind foot 72*; ear 26.

Skull: greatest length 69; basal length 59; zygomatic breadth 36.6; palatal length 35.5; width of palate (inside *m*¹) 12.2; length of maxillary tooth-row, from front of first premolar to back of last molar, 23.2.

* Approximate.

Hab. Island of Zanzibar.

Type. Old male. B.M. no. 12.1.6.1. Collected and presented to the British Museum by Mr. W. M. Aders.

In addition to the type Mr. Aders sent home another individual of this interesting insectivore, quite similar in colour and general proportions.

Through the kindness of Dr. A. F. de Seabra, of the Museu Bocage, I have been able to compare these Zanzibar individuals with the type specimen of Bocage's *petersi*. It was at once apparent that the true *petersi* agreed, not with the island specimens, but with those from the mainland; and examination of the label and history of the specimen showed that it originally came from East Africa, Zanzibar being used in the original description for the whole district and not for the island. It thus becomes necessary to give a name to the island species, which I am pleased to call after the collector and donor, Mr. Aders.

XIII.—On a new Palm-Civet from Timor.

By ERNST SCHWARZ.

THIS new *Paradoxurus* is closely allied to *P. hermaphroditus sumbanus*, which is connected by it with the other Malay representatives of the genus. I have named it in honour of its discoverer, Mr. C. B. Haniel,

Paradoxurus hermaphroditus hanieli, subsp. n.

Nearly allied to *P. hermaphroditus sumbanus*, but distinguished from it by its superior size, shorter and softer fur, and different colour.

Fur moderately long, very rich and soft.

Colour (of type). Back light olive-brown, with a distinct black line down the middle of the back, and on each side of it a row of black spots. (Hairs of back brownish grey at base, then strawy yellow with black tip.) Crown, ears, muzzle, cheeks, limbs, and tail, except its basal fourth, black. Nape strongly suffused with grey, markedly contrasted with the colour of the back; sides of neck with a strong suffusion of creamy buff. Face-markings exactly as in *P. h. sumbanus*. Shoulders and thighs indistinctly spotted. Underside of body brownish buff.

In some specimens the hairs of the back have a more pale or more golden-yellow subterminal band, thus producing a